The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3733. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Glorious Progress of the Operations Against Charleston.

CAPTURE OF FORT WAGNER.

Evacuation of the Whole of Morris Island by the Rebels.

Our Forces in Full View of the City.

The Monitors Bombarding Moultrie and the Sullivan's Island Batteries.

A Demand for the Surrender of Fort Sumter.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The steamship *Daniel Webster* has arrived here from City Point, Va., and brings rebel reports that Morris Island has been evacuated by the Confederates, and that our forces hold possession of the entire island.

THE REPORT CONFIRMED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Sept. 8 contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 7.

Morris Island was evacuated yesterday afternoon. The enemy had advanced their sappers up to the mouth of Wagner, and it being impossible to hold it, BEAUREGARD ordered its evacuation, which took place at noon.

The enemy hold Cummings' Point in full view of the city.

Heavy firing is now going on between our batteries on Sullivan's Island and Fort Moultrie and the Monitors.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 7.

Heavy firing is now going on between the Monitors and Fort Moultrie and our batteries on Sullivan's Island.

THE NEWS MORE IN DETAIL.

The following is from the Richmond *Whig*, of the 8th:

THE EVACUATION OF MORRIS ISLAND.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 7.

The bombardment was kept up without intermission all day yesterday and far into the night. About 150 of our men were killed and wounded at Batteries Wagner and Gregg.

The attempt to assault Battery Gregg was repulsed before the enemy had completed their landing. Great havoc is supposed to have been made in the enemy's boats by our grape and canister.

At dark on Wednesday, the enemy having advanced their sappers up to the very mouth of Wagner, and it being impossible to hold the island longer, Gen. BEAUREGARD ordered its evacuation; which was executed between 6 P. M. and 1 A. M. with success. We spiked the guns of Wagner and Gregg, and withdrew noiselessly in forty barges. Only one barge, containing twelve men, was captured.

The enemy now holds Cummings' Point in full view of the city. All quiet this morning.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 7—Noon.

A dispatch from Maj. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, commanding at Fort Sumter, announces that a flag of truce, demanding the immediate surrender of that fort, has just been received from Admiral DAHLGREN by Lieut. BROWN, of the steamer *Palmetto State*.

Gen. BEAUREGARD has telegraphed to Maj. ELLIOTT to reply to DAHLGREN that he can have Fort Sumter when he takes it and holds it; and that in the meantime such demands are puerile and unbecoming.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 7—5 P. M.

At 3 o'clock P. M., the iron-clads and Monitors approached Fort Sumter closer than usual, and opened a hot fire against it. Our batteries on Sullivan's Island, including those of Fort Moultrie, replied heavily. The bombardment is still going on.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BATH.

Advices to the 6th Inst.

The United States transport *City of Bath* SEARS, from Charleston Bar on the 8th inst., arrived yesterday. The siege of Wagner and Sumter was yet going on. The latter had not surrendered. The iron-clads and land batteries were bombarding Moultrie and Wagner. *Wagner had not replied for forty-eight hours.* The casualties were very small.

The news from Morris Island is contraband.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OPERATIONS

Another Bombardment of Fort Sumter—The Monitors at Work on Moultrie—List of Deaths.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., *Friday*, Sept. 4, 1863.

The siege is progressing favorably. That is all that can be said. The engineers are busily engaged constructing both defensive and offensive works, and before many days perhaps something of importance will have transpired. The monitors hold a position nearer than usual to Sullivan's Island, but do not evidence any further intention of making an attack.

Firing between the rebel batteries on James Island, and our own batteries on the left, is all that can be heard this morning.

The health of Admiral DAHLGREN is considered very precarious. His physical energies are very weak, and it is only with great care that he can maintain sufficient strength to attend to his duties.

Last night Capt. LESS, of the Engineer corps, was wounded in the hand while on duty at the front.

The weather is oppressively warm, but thus far the sick list remains remarkably small. WHIT.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1863.

The time for speculating as to the fate of Sumter is past and gone. The terrific storm of iron hail that has rattled against its shapeless proportions for the past twenty-four hours, without the effect of effecting not more than one or two, if any, responses, has effectually decided the question whether Sumter is or is not silenced. That mass of ruins can no longer be pointed at as an obstacle in the way of future naval operations. According to the best authority and belief, at the expiration of the seventh day of Gen. GILLMORE's bombardment, Sumter was as practically silenced as it possibly could be without reducing the materiel which composes the fort to powder, and thus scattering it broadcast over the sea. If to reduce or silence a fort means to render it untenable for garrison purposes, and prevent it from being mounted with guns, then Sumter in both reduced and silenced. If, on the other hand, it is necessary to go to such an extreme length that every single brick and stone of the structure must be shivered to atoms before it can be called defenseless, then I suppose it must be admitted that Sumter still stands an object of military opposition.

On the morning of Monday last, Gen. GILLMORE opened eleven of his heaviest guns on the fort, and kept them at work till nearly dark. The result was to dismount and knock off the parapet four guns and silence another—the remaining gun—in a useless position. That the fort does not now mount a single gun can be plainly seen from a point near the Beacon house. The parapet, the whole distance round, can be distinctly viewed, and nothing in the shape of a gun, save the dismounted one referred to, can be discovered. To be further convinced, if other evidence was required, that Sumter was a total wreck, Admiral DAHLGREN, at 10 o'clock on Monday night, dispatched the monitors *Weehawken*, *Passaic*, *Nahant*, *Nantucket*, *Patapsco* and *Lehigh* to make a night assault on the fort. *A rapid and severe fire was kept up till day-light*, when the monitors withdrew. The *Ironsides* threw a few shot only, not taking a prominent part in the engagement. Notwithstanding the continued and severe fire of the monitors, it is a matter of doubt if a single reply was received from Sumter. It was thought by some that the disabled gun on the northeast parapet fired once or twice, but judging from the long train of flash emitted from the muzzle, the charge consisted simply of powder. At any rate, it would seem the Admiral has sufficient proof now to convince him that he need not fear any dangerous fire from Sumter. The monitors were exposed to a galling fire from the batteries on Sullivan's Island, Fort Moultrie, of course, doing her full share in the work. After hurling vengeance at Sumter for about three hours, the monitors trained their pieces on Moultrie and the shore batteries, causing them in one hour's time to slacken their fire about one half. On this occasion the *Weehawken* was the flag-ship. I am pained to announce that First-Captain OSCAR C. DEBURY, who was on board the Flag-ship, had his right leg broken by a fragment of a shot, during the early part of the engagement. At the time of the casualty, Capt. DEBURY was acting in the turret, when a shot, striking the base of the same, was shivered into a hundred fragments, one of which was forced under the turret, causing the wound in its progress. He was transferred to the *Wachusett* during the day. A private was also wounded on the same boat. These two are the only casualties reported. The monitors were struck several times, but in every instance, with the exception of one, the plates were not seriously injured. The *Passaic* was struck seven times.

The object of the bombardment, as before stated, was to test Sumter. It cannot be claimed that any new developments were made. It would be much more encouraging to officers and men, and reflect far greater credit on the navy, if, instead of spending time and ammunition on a pile of *debris*, the Admiral would make a vigorous attempt to cut the obstructions in the channel, and so take one step forward in the work he is expected to perform. The public must not heave despairing sighs for the pitiful shape events have assumed. Although the destruction and occupation of Charleston are not yet accomplished, it is not by any means an indication that such never will be the case.

A somewhat singular circumstance occurred on picket three or four nights ago. During the night a man named HENRY GAUEN, Company E, One Hundredth *New-York*, was killed while in discharge of his duty, and his body lay between the lines. Capt. AYRES, of the Third Rhode Island, shortly after the event had been made known, leaped upon the top of the last parallel and shouted to a rebel picket, "Here, you, we have a man killed out there and want to bring his body in." "Well," replied the rebel, "three of you may come over for it." Whereupon Capt. AYRES started with three men, making, including himself, four altogether. The rebel observing four men approaching him cried before they had proceeded far, "Halt." The command having been complied with, the rebel then: "I said but three might come over; one must go back." Capt. AYRES then returned, and was followed soon after by the three men bearing the dead body of their comrade. The rebel was certainly very obliging, and what motive prompted him to extend such a privilege cannot be easily accounted for. Evidence daily accumulates of increasing dissatisfaction among the rebels, and doubtless that had something to do with the conduct of the picket.

A contraband, escaped from Fort Johnson, came into our lines the other day. He relates that the greatest fear prevails in Charleston for the safety of the city. *Indeed, the rebels have made up their minds* to the loss of the place, and have moved their families and goods to the interior of the State. Some of the shells which exploded over the city went beyond the burnt district. In one instance, a cotton warehouse was fired, but was speedily extinguished by soldiers. He says about 10,000 soldiers are in and about Charleston. The Georgia troops are thoroughly discouraged, say Charleston must knock under, and persist in being allowed to return to the protection of their own homes. They greatly fear Savannah will go after Charleston.

Johnson mounts four guns. The loss of Sumter is the subject of much gossip. The loss of life in Sumter and at other points has been very heavy. The first day of the bombardment several en barbette guns were dismounted.

Two other contrabands, which left Johnson at the same time as the one above mentioned, came in this morning. They tell about the same story.

The following is the General Hospital list of casualties since Aug. 29:

A. G. Mann, Co. H, 7th New-Hampshire—thigh.
Samuel Mahan, Co. E, 3d United States—body.
Sergt. John B. Washam, Co. H, 100th New-York—breast, died.
George King, Co. K, 54th Massachusetts—died.
Wm. McEven, Co. F, 104th Pennsylvania—foot.
Henry Wyerbacke, Co. B, Enfans Perdu—died.
Albert Green, Co. D, 54th Massachusetts—arm.
Jos. Wood, Co. C, 85th Pennsylvania—arm.
Henry Bush, Co. D, 85th Pennsylvania—foot.
J. Hunt, Co. F, 85th Pennsylvania—leg.
Jos. Vinegar, Co. E, 3d U. S.—face and arm.
J. W. Dickens, Co. E, 4th New-Hampshire—knee.
R. Miller, Co. M, 3d Rhode Island—knee.
Sergt. Robt. H. Rose, Co. E, 85th Penn.—back.
Jacob Siebert, Co. E, 100th New-York—foot, amputated.
M. Stives, Co. H, 100th New-York—foot.
Wm. Gould, Co. C, 85th Pennsylvania—groin.
John Wax, Co. K, 85th Pennsylvania—died.
P. Collins, Co. S, 7th New-Hampshire—head, died.
Asa Stoddard, Co. G, 4th N. H.—thigh, amputated.
B. W. Smith, Co. I, 4th New-Hampshire—leg.
Jos. Raney, Co. I, 4th New-Hampshire—leg.
Lieut. E. S. Peck, Co. B, 100th New-York,—wounded.
Sergt. Joseph Fish, Co. M, 2d R. I. art.—head.
Joseph Carter, Co. A, 29th Illinois—head.
Henry Sanders, Co. B, Enfans Perdu—knee.
Moses M. Burns, Co. E, 11th Maine—leg.
Fred. Sneller, Co. I, 100th N. Y.—side, dead.
Casper Berle, Co. B, 100th New-York—back.
A. Denny, Co. A, 3d United States—face and leg.
Nicholas Schmidt, Co. F, 100th N. Y.—killed.
James Wood, Co. A, 100th New-York—missing.
Wm. P. Fish, Co. F, 144th New-York—arm and internal injuries, died.
Ed. Westfield, Co. D, Volunteer Engineers—thigh.
Augustus Schaffer, Co. F, 100th N. Y.—head.
Geo. W. Allen, Co. C, 100th New-York—arm and hip, dead. WHIT.

MORE GLORIOUS NEWS.

Capture of Chattanooga.

The City Evacuated by the Rebels on Tuesday.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Gen. CRITTENDEN's division of Gen. ROSECRANS's army marched into Chattanooga to-day.

The enemy evacuated yesterday, retreating South.

LATEST REBEL REPORTS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The following items are from the Richmond *Inquirer* of Sept 8:

CHATTANOOGA, Sunday, Sept. 6.

With the exception of a few shells thrown at our pontoons yesterday, nothing has occurred to break the monotony at this place. The enemy is quite active above and below the town; but there are no further indications of an attack. The best informed persons think that no attack will be made here, but an effort will be made to flank us.

Two privates, four regulars and one of ROSECRANS' telegraph operators were captured yesterday near Running Waters bridge.

ATLANTA, Monday, Sept. 7.

Passengers from Chattanooga report a force of the enemy at Waxhatchie. Their number was not known.

We learn from Rome that another force is advancing on that point.

All accounts concur in stating that the feeling and disposition of the army is one of great desire to meet the enemy, and confidence as to the result prevails.

In East Tennessee there has been no recent movement to report.

ATLANTA, Monday, Sept. 7.

The enemy is active above and below Chattanooga.

ATLANTA, Monday, Sept. 7.

A few of the enemy are at Waxhatchie, and another force is advancing on Rome, Ga.

MOVEMENTS IN EAST TENNESSEE

Occupation of Knoxville by General Burnside.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Sept. 8.

On Sunday intelligence was received in this city from Gen. BURNSIDE that a portion of his army had entered and taken possession of Knoxville, the principal military position and city of East Tennessee, and that the Star-Spangled Banner, in all its brilliancy, was again floating over that late rebel stronghold. Gen. BURNSIDE, with a strong rebel force, upon learning of the arrival of Gen. BURNSIDE at Kingston, concluded to retire toward Chattanooga, which he did successfully. Gen. BURNSIDE went with a portion of his army and took possession of Knoxville, while the remaining portion crossed from Kingston over the railway, which had been torn up, and, taking the pike, went in pursuit. *The main portion of Gen. Burnside's army is pushing on to reinforcements Rosecrans, and no doubt exists but that the advance has already reached the army of the Cumberland.* BUCKNER has reinforced BRAGG, and reports are current, and believed at the headquarters of ROSECRANS, that a portion of JOHNSTON's army from the extreme South has also arrived and reinforced "a little more grape, Capt. BRAGG."

Gen. ROSECRANS at an early hour yesterday morning was in front of the rebel works at Chattanooga, and his army in position for a battle. Ample evidence that the General had decided to give the enemy battle yesterday is the fact that he telegraphed yesterday morning early the Archbishop in this city a request that all the Catholic Churches be opened during the day, and that masses be held for the success of the Federal arms this day, (yesterday,) as he had fully determined to attack the rebel works. In obedience to this request, the churches were thrown open, and masses held as desired. Stirring intelligence from that army may confidently be expected, as there is, no doubt, a severe and hotly-contested battle now progressing, or will immediately take place at that point.

GEN. AVERILL'S EXPEDITION.

Official Report to Gen. Kelly—His Fight with Maj.-Gen. Sam. Jones.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The following report has been made by Gen. AVERILL to Gen. KELLY:

HUNTINGTON, Va., Aug. 30, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the safe return of my command to this place, after an expedition through the counties of Hardy, Pendleton, Highland, Bath, Greenbrier and Pocahontas. We drove Gen. JACKSON out of Pocahontas and over the Warm Spring Mountain, in a series of skirmishes, destroyed their saltpetre works, burned Camp Northwest, and a large amount of arms, equipments and stores. We fought a severe engagement with a superior force, under command of Maj.-Gen. SAM. JONES and Col. PATTON, at Rocky Gap, near the White Sulphur Springs. The battle lasted during two days. We drove the enemy from his first position, but want of ammunition, and the arrival, on the second day, of three regiments to reinforce the enemy, from the direction whence the cooperation of Gen. SCAMMON had been promised, decided me to withdraw. My command was withdrawn in good order, with the loss of only two men during the operation. Our loss in the battle is probably over 100 officers and men killed and wounded, among whom are Capt. PAUL and Baron VON KORNIG, Aid-de-Camp, killed while leading an assault upon the enemy's right; and Maj. MCNALLY, of the Second Virginia, and Capt. EWING, of the artillery, dangerously wounded. I have reason to believe the enemy's loss greater than our own. One Parrott gun burst the first day, and becoming worthless was abandoned. Great efforts, up to noon, today, have been made by the combined forces of JENKINS and JACKSON to prevent our return, but without success. We have brought in over thirty prisoners, including a Major and two or three Lieutenants; also, a large number of cattle, horses, &c. Your Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. J. R. MEIGS, who accompanied me, is safe.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed,) WM. W. AVERILL,
Brigadier-General.

Fire in Buffalo—Loss $250,000.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

A fire last night destroyed WILKESON & WELLS' elevators and the warehouse adjoining. About 250,000 bushels of grain were stored in the elevators, chiefly corn.

WILKESON's elevator contained 70,000 bushels of wheat and 29,000 bushels of corn. The elevator was valued at $70,000, and insured for $33,350.

WELLS' elevator contained 80,000 bushels of grain. The elevator was valued at $70,000, and insured for $40,000. The total loss is $250,000, which is principally insured in New-York and New-England offices.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

GEN. ROSECRANS NEAR CHATTANOOGA.

Private dispatches have been received here from Gen. ROSECRANS, dated from his headquarters at Trenton, Ga., under date of this day. No dispatches hitherto have been received from any point more advanced than Stevenson, Ala., and this fact shows that headquarters have been carried on twenty miles in the direct line to Chattanooga.

GOOD NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

A private letter received to-day from a staunch Unionist in Raleigh, says the feeling among the North Carolina masses against the tyranny of the Richmond oligarchy is intense. Peace meetings are frequent in the eastern and southeastern section of the State, and Union men who have heretofore been silent, are becoming bold and persistent in their demands for peace on any terms. What the State desires is peace first and negotiation afterward. It is expected that Gov. VANCE's next message to the State Legislature will widen the breach between the State and Richmond Governments. Gov. VANCE's friends say he will recall all the North Carolina troops serving in the rebel army. The position assumed by the Raleigh *Standard* in favor of peace meets with general commendation.

GEN. HUNTER'S NEW COMMAND.

We learn on authority entitled to credit that Gen. HUNTER is about to be reassigned to duty in command of a Western Department. It is thought that he will be able to keep the Abolitionists within some bounds of moderation; and that, as under his former rule, all guerrilla warfare in Missouri, and along the Kansas frontier, will be promptly and severely checked.

THE CANVASS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

In addition to Col. FORNEY and WILLIAM BIGLER, gone from this city to stump Pennsylvania for the Republican ticket, Ex-Gov. RANDALL and Hon. GEORGE ADAMS, of Kentucky will go to-morrow, to be followed by Chief-Justice CHASE. Maj.-Gen. BUTLER will be announced as one of the speakers. He has accepted the Committee's invitation, and his simple appearance in the State will kindle a blaze of interest and sympathy.

A DRAFT IN OHIO.

The Provost-Marshal-General has notified Gov. TOD, of Ohio, that the Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of that State has been ordered to prepare for a draft. The quota will be twelve thousand five hundred and thirty-two.

THE SCURVY.

Scurvy is in the Army of the Potomac. Fortunately the soldiers are within easy reach of vegetables. A quantity of these, particularly onions and potatoes, will be daily sent from Washington to the regiments by the medical department.

A PRISONER IN RICHMOND.

Lieut.-Col. IRWIN, of the Tenth New-York cavalry, supposed to have been killed in the cavalry fight at Beverly Ford, has turned up a prisoner in Richmond. A letter was received from him to-day.

PAYING THE ARMY.

Paymasters will leave here on Saturday to pay off the Army of the Potomac. The funds for the payment of all the troops in the field are nearly ready.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

A CONFISCATION SALE.

The life interest of 17 different persons in sundry parcels of ground and improvements forfeited and condemned to the United States under the Confiscation act, was sold to-day, under a decree of the Court. The attendance of persons was large. Provost-Marshal TODD was present, and gave due notice that the military authorities had taken possession of eight of the houses, and would retain them until they should see proper to surrender the premises. Col. LAMON, United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, expressed his regret that the military authorities had interfered with the sale, and said that purchasers must be governed by the fact accordingly. Even under this restriction, the life estates sold from one-fourth to one-fifth of their actual value.

GEN. ROSECRANS' OPERATIONS.

Major-Gen. ROSECRANS' report of the operations in Middle Tennessee is officially promulgated. It embraces the preliminaries which resulted in driving the rebels out of that portion of the State from the occupation of Murfreesboro—a point of 312 miles from the nearest point of supplies. Our total loss was 85 killed, 462 wounded, and 13 missing. We captured many small arms, three field-pieces, six caissons, three limbers, three rifled siege-pieces, without carriages; besides arms destroyed by the cavalry; and in Quartermaster's stores, 80 tents, 80 flags, and 3,500 sacks of corn and cornmeal. The total number of prisoners taken was 59 commissioned officers, and 1,575 non-commissioned officers and privates.

NAVAL.

Commander GUSHER A. FARRAND has been missing for some weeks past, and therefore the Navy Department is concerned for his safety.

Lieut. J. M. BRADLEY, who had been on Special and Detective duty in Washington for the past eighteen months, was, early this morning, killed by Policeman THOMPSON, who shot him. The latter was committed to the Old Capitol. BRADLEY was from Freehold, N. J.

Commander GUEST has been ordered to the command of the *Galatea*, and Lieut.-Commander FLEMING to the *Sagamore*.

THE SIGNAL CORPS.

In filling up the Signal corps of the army now organizing under the law passed at the last session of Congress, one or two expert telegraphers are to be commissioned as Lieutenants. These officers will have charge of the working of the field telegraph, the lines of which are under the control of the Signal corps, and which, in battle or at sieges, are run out and worked on the field, or in trenches, under fire.

The Wholesale Removals.

Much to the surprise of many here, it turns out that the late rumors of the removal of several heads of important bureaus are true, including the supervisorship of Quartermaster-General. MEIGS, Gen. TAYLOR, Commissary of Subsistence, Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND, and Gen. RIPLEY, Chief of Ordnance. No reason is given for so sudden and general a change in four of the most important bureaus of the service, and the fact has caused quite an excitement in other branches of the War Department.

Gens. TAYLOR and RIPLEY have been in their present positions a number of years, while Gen. MEIGS was promoted from a Captain of engineers to be Quartermaster-General. Col. THOMAS, who was the ranking officer of the Department, has been in a subordinate department ever since. These important removals are not made by the President, but by the Secretary of War.—*Washington Correspondence New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

We learn that CARLETON is to publish in October a new poem, by E. C. STEDMAN, called *Alice of Monmouth, an Idyl of the Great War.* The scenes are laid in the meadows of the North, and the hospitals and battle-fields of Virginia. The volume will also contain many miscellaneous poems by the same author, hitherto unpublished. It will undoubtedly prove to be one of the most welcome books of the season. Mr. STEDMAN is, perhaps, the most promising of our younger class of poets. But his efforts thus far have been too often on topics quite unworthy of his real powers. The theme of the forthcoming poem, it strikes us, is peculiarly adapted to his range of fancy, his intense human sympathy, and his power of description. Of all the correspondents in the field, none has executed more splendid battle pictures than he; and this new poem will, doubtless, derive not a little of its coloring and effect from his own personal observations.

MEXICO AND THE WEST INDIES.

Capture of Tampico by the French.

Rumored Declaration of Matamoras in Favor of the "Intervention."

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK IN ST. DOMINGO.

Puerta Plata Captured by the Insurgents and Retaken by the Spaniards.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1863.

The mail from Santiago de Cuba arrived on the 1st inst., bringing Vera Cruz papers up to the 13th ult., which were brought to Santiago by the French mail steamer *Tampico*. The *Diario* of that city gives the news that Tampico had been occupied by the French on the 11th, according to a dispatch in the *Eco del Comercio*. Among the passengers on the French steamer were the Commissioners appointed to offer the crown to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN. The above-named paper has a long letter from MIRAMON, addressed to Gen. FOREY, and declaring for the intervention. In celebration of the birthday of NAPOLEON III., the authorities of Vera Cruz had ordered a public manifestation to reveal the enthusiasm and gratitude of the city. Letters from the Capital announce that Count DUBOIS DE SALIGNY had been seriously sick.

The dispatch relative to the capture of Tampico is as follows:

OFFICE OF PREFECT OF DISTRICT OF VERA CRUZ, }
ARMY OF MEXICO, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S STAFF. }
VERA CRUZ, Aug. 14, 1863.

MY. PREFECT: I have the satisfaction to announce to you that Tampico fell into our power on the 11th August; the batteries at the bar and the cavalry on the shore did not long resist the fire of the squadron, commanded by Rear-Admiral BOSSA.

The Colonel Commanding, JEANNINGROS.

There were rumors in Vera Cruz that MATAMOROS had sided with the intervention and disarmed the garrison.

In Jalapa the state of affairs was more complicated than ever. HERRERA'S had posted his forces in "La Banderilla," and MIRON had called out the national guard, which had caused the *pronunciamiento*, and also the militia in the neighboring towns. The advanced troops of the belligerents were in sight of each other, but a conflict was not feared, for the leaders had made a truce to await the decision of JUAREZ as to which should be Governor. Meantime Gen. PAREDES is acting in that capacity, and the neighborhood goes on paying all expenses. $6,000 more has lately been exacted. CORTINAS and QUESADA must have moved into the interior.

The *Eco del Comercio* asserts that DOBLADO has not so many troops as has been asserted, but has only 4,000. These forces are now concentrated in Silao and Irapuato. Part of them were previously in San Juan del Rio. DOBLADO has given orders for them to retire, and having learned that some other general officers of the Liberal army desired their stay, he ordered the commanding officers of the troops at Guanajuato, in case of necessity, to force their way, or else to disband the troops, appointing the capital of the State as a rendezvous. A great part of the funds conveyed by the convoy which left Guanajuato on the 14th for Colima, belongs, it is said, to DOBLADO, who intends to buy arms and recruit volunteers in California. The sum conveyed amounts to $400,000, and went by the Zamora road.

Gen. ANTILLON has taken charge of the Government of Jalisco, and the *Sociedad* affirms that the Ex-Governor, OLLOQUI, and his Lieutenant, ROJAS, had been obliged to leave the city and retire to the mountain passes. Many of the expelled French were returning to their houses. Nine battalions were being organized in Guanajuato, and the Interim Governor, RODRIGUEZ, had ordered an extraordinary contribution upon commercial transactions, mines, mills and foundries. The periodicals of that city deny the story as to the attempt to assassinate DOBLADO—the Mexico city papers refer to the people of San Luis Potosi as their authority.

MANGINO has sent the following dispatch to the Sub-Secretary of State, War and the Navy of the reactionists:

The Colonel of the Battalion of the South, D. MANUEL CARBAJAL, with the date 20th July, writes as follows from Tlalpam: Your Excellency, with the date I say to the General-in-Chief of the brigade as follows: In compliance with your communication dated 18th inst., I began my march from this city to the town of Ajusco, ordering Col. CARRIZO that at 4 o'clock in the morning of that day, with 30 men of the Legion of Honor, he should pass to the town of Teiseps with the squadrons of Iturbide and Bravos de Garrison at said point, and that taking the direction of Topiejo in order to meet us in Ajusco. I also began my march with the Battalion of the South and the Civil Guard, at 5 o'clock in the morning, along the High road, judging that would be the necessary time to arrive together, and in fact it was well judged.

At 7½, between Agasco and Topiejo, began the brush with the enemy, whose force came up under the command of the so-called Gen. LAIVA, composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery, in number of 600 men. He having stationed his forces on the heights of the range of hills "Del Frailie," as being well defended by cragginess of the ground, I ordered my bugleman to give orders, "Form in column, double-quick step and fire." The result was that the enemy, seeing the bravery, decision and enthusiasm in my forces, and also tumultuously pursued without the least cessation, had no resource than the shameful one of flight, leaving in my power two mountain mortars, with all their service 250 prisoners, 23 officers, 243 serviceable muskets and 13 useless ones, &c.&c.

In the middle of the month, CARVAJAL, TELLES and other chiefs arrived at Tulancingo, proceeding from the plains of Apam, with a large quantity of cattle, horses, and about 200 laborers captured on the estates. On the 15th a French force and some Mexican cavalry, about 1,000 men in all, left Pachuca and Mineral del Monte, and took their way along the Guayalote road. On the 18th they arrived at Tulancingo, which was hastily evacuated by the Liberals, who retreated to Acapulco, after some firing.

ARTEAGA is fortifying Guadalajara, and all the population is leaving, and the hubbub and confusion is excessive. The family of DOBLADO has already taken a house in "El Saltillo," whither it will soon repair. Letters differ as to the amount of resistance to be expected at Guanajuato; in the meantime the papers in the French interest persist in mysterious hints as to DOBLADO's intentions, though compelled to own that the great Minister and leader is steadily preparing to resist the French invaders.

The *Estafette*, a paper of Mexico City, gives MIRAMON's letter to Gen. FOREY, in which he announces his approval of the French intervention. He begins by alluding to an interview between him and the French Commander-in-Chief in Mexico City, and in which he had expressed his approbation of the *noble and generous* intervention by which France has enabled his unfortunate country, *without danger* to its sovereign independence, to choose the best form of government. His experience as President, as also of the disastrous effects of revolution and the bloody traces of more than fifty years of such struggles without the possibility of forming a stable Government, had made him firmly convinced that there was no way of raising Mexico from its abject state unless a powerful and loyal hand came to lend its assistance. This it has found in the magnanimous protection of NAPOLEON III. In this state of affairs, the Mexican, who solely prays for his country's welfare and independence, who has devoted to it his best days, and upheld its rights with his sword, can do no less than accept the means Providence yet offers. This induced him to accept the intervention which seems to consolidate its *independence sovereignty*, &c. As to the form of Government, having been absent from his country he had carefully inquired and was convinced that public opinion was in favor of a monarchy in all parts of the country not under demagogical influence. This will has been declared through the medium of the large Assembly of Notables assembled in conformity to their customs and always respected by the country. He ends by declaring for the Empire, with MAXIMILIAN as monarch.

THE SPANISH WEST INDIES.

I wrote on the 29th ult., sending my letter by a sailing vessel, and in that letter I gave the few particulars known in Havana respecting a fresh insurrection in Saint Domingo, in the very district where the last occurred. As this letter may possibly be received before the other, I again mention the circumstance. We were without further news on the subject till yesterday afternoon, all our knowledge being limited to the dispatch from the Governor of Puerto Plata. Some troops were at once sent from Santiago de Cuba, and on Sunday the war transport *Buen Francisco de Borja* sailed from here to the seat of insurrection, having on board the battalion of Cazadores de Isabel II. This force goes not completely equipped with every requisite; it also takes out the corresponding service of mules necessary for the transport.

In its editorial of the 1st inst. the *Diario* expresses its surprise at the insurrection whose authors have not been deterred by previous failure nor conciliated by pardon; it continues:

"Then we did not hesitate to affirm that the principal root of those events was not in the territory of St. Domingo, that its deluded accomplices (although discontented as some are everywhere) had been instigated by foreigners, by the constant enemies of St. Domingo, in short by people who, in the capital, whose limits the faction had been formed and concerted. * * * Now these events again take place on the same spot, and are preceded, as we are informed in letters from respectable persons, and dated the 18th ult., by meetings on the Haytian frontier, consequently the same reasons exist more forcibly to suppose that in that country is to be found the true and constant focus of the disturbances in St. Domingo."

It is asserted that Hayti is negociating to be annexed to the French Empire; so the Santiago paper confidently says.

On the morning of Wednesday (yesterday) the Spanish war steamer *Isabel II* entered the Bay of Havana, from Puerto Plata, where, as I have previously mentioned, it conveyed some troops from Santiago de Cuba. On arriving near Puerto Plata it found the City in possession of the insurgents and the small garrison besieged in a small fort of slight strength. The Spanish soldiers were at once landed on the night of the 27th, and at once took with the bayonet and to the cry of "*Viva Isabel II!*" the town and position occupied by the insurgents, who took their departure and many prisoners being taken, who were being caught, up to the last moment of our news. The Spanish loss, though slight, is greatly felt among the slain was Col. SARAVIA and Major CASTRO, the commanding officer, who received a bullet in his forehead, as he was bravely attacking the rebel parapets, and of the wound he expired on the morning of the 29th, his being the only death in the struggle. Besides this misfortune, only twelve soldiers were wounded. On the 29th the stores, mules and equipments were landed, and the troops prepared to march to Santiago, where they found Brigadier-General BURGOS concentrating his command. The Spanish war steamer *Hernan Cortes*, from St. Domingo, had also arrived at Puerto Plata, having on board Col. CAZZA, Chief of the Staff, with instructions from Gen. RIVERO. Troops were also expected from Porto Rico. The military Governor of Puerto Plata, who was the first to send to Cuba for reinforcements and to take refuge in the fort, is the Dominican General, SUSSO, he who behaved with so much decision in the late occurrences, and now has given proofs of loyalty and adhesion to the Queen. We understand the Captain-General will send on more troops. The steamer which left on the 29th was met the *San Francisco de Borja*, and, having communicated with the Captain, the latter steamer at once directed its course to Puerto Plata. The mail steamer *Payaro del Oceano* has delayed its departure in order to carry out some troops. The steamer *Melville*, from New-York, arrived yesterday.

LARA.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The steamer C. W. THOMAS arrived from Newbern to-day, bringing 25 rebel prisoners captured some weeks ago.

The *George Peabody*, from New-Haven, arrived in Hampton Roads this noon.

The following are the burials in the Soldiers' Cemetery in Norfolk, Va., for the week ending Sept. 5:

Henry French, 10th New-Hamshire—died Aug. 30.
Herbert Lee, 13th New-Hampshire—died Aug. 31.
Elisha Fox, 10th New-Hampshire—died Sept. 2.
Wm. Jones, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles—died Sept. 3.
E. H. Wakeman, 13th N. Hampshire—died Sept. 4.
James Scaniston, 12th N. Hampshire—died Sept. 4.

Affairs in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

A special to the *Democrat* from Paola, Kansas, says that between Leavenworth and here most exciting reports are in circulation of another threatened invasion of Kansas.

QUANTRELL has at least 1,000 men near the Kansas line.

The feeling in Johnson, Miami, Linn and Bourbon Counties cannot be appreciated by any one removed from the seat of danger. The recent unprotected entry into Kansas and supposed return of QUANTRELL has created an universal feeling of insecurity in the border counties. The citizens are organizing into military companies and regiments. The towns on the border are nightly guarded by the citizens. A large number of families will leave those counties unless something is done for their protection. The condition of the women and children is the most painful phase of this border panic.

The meeting to-day will be a great gathering of rebel haters and radical Union men. Lane, Parrott, Moonlight, Sidney, Clark, Jennison, Ingley, Babcock, Osborne, Shannon, Lowe, Hoyt, Reynolds, Miller, Lawrence, A. J. Wilder, and many other well-known men are here.

Among all there is one pervading opinion, "we must kill bushwhackers or they will kill us." They are in favor of putting them out of the way at once.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templars.

TROY, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The distinguished body of Masons, known as the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, commenced their annual conclave on Tuesday, the 8th inst., in the City of Troy.

The Grand Commander, Sir ZERAH C. PRATT, of Utica, presided, assisted by his associate grand officers and the representatives of all the subordinate commanderies in the State.

The session has been of the most harmonious character, and the business transacted has been unanimously approved.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

Sir Knight Priest having declined a reelection, Sir ORRIN WELCH, of Syracuse, was chosen Grand Commander; Sir WILLIAM H. BURTIS, of Rochester, Deputy Grand Commander; Sir PEARSON MUNDY, of Watertown, Grand Generalissimo; Sir ROBERT N. BROWN, of Buffalo, Grand Captain-General; Sir SALEM TOWN, of Aurora, Grand Prelate; Sir H. CLAY PRESTON, of Binghamton, Grand Senior Warden; Sir JOHN T. CEWENHOVEN, of New-York, Grand Junior Warden; Sir JOHN S. PERRY, of Troy, Grand Treasurer; Sir ROBERT MACOY, of New-York, Grand Recorder; Sir E. PARKER, of Brooklyn, Grand Standard-Bearer; Sir O. W. BATES, of Oswego, Grand Sword-Bearer; Sir GEORGE BABCOCK, of Troy, Grand Warden, and Sir WILLIAM RICHARDSON, of Albany, Grand Sentinel.

The next annual Grand Conclave will be held in the City of Brooklyn.

Excitement in Columbus.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Some excitement was created in Columbus this afternoon, occasioned by cavalrymen tearing down a Vallandigham flag.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Princely Congress of Frankfort—Maximilian and the Mexican Throne—The United States and the Monroe Doctrine—Spirit of the Press.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, FRIDAY, AUG. 28, 1863.

From this point there is nothing to say on the princely Congress of Frankfort other than this: that whatever gives strength to the Confederation, vexes France and thwarts her designs. So that, for fear some good in the interest of German unity and German strength may grow out of this Congress, the French wish that FRANCIS JOSEPH had stayed at home, and that Germany had continued a nest of jealousies and a model of divided strength. Nevertheless, the Rhine will be reached some day or other, whether Germany be governed by a Parliament or a Diet, by a single monarch or a House of Princes. It is French "manifest destiny."

Will the Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN accept the throne of Mexico or not? All sorts of reports continue to fly about on this subject, but there is nothing official. The Grand Duke is anxious to mount the new throne created for him, but he must have a guarantee of stability, and I understand that he, or at least his father-in-law, the King of Belgium, has declared that in order to get his assent, one of the following three conditions must be fulfilled: 1. A recognition of the new order of things by the Government of the United States; 2. A European coalition so powerful as to restrain the United States by moral pressure from an interference in Mexican affairs; and, 3. A recognition by France of the Southern Confederacy, and a guarantee to aid the rebels, if necessary, by force of arms, to establish their independence. You can estimate, as well as I can, the immensity of the obstacles the King has thus placed on the road from Vienna to Mexico. Christian's journey through the dark valley was scarcely less rude.

The whole question, as you see, turns upon the attitude of the United States. There is not now a particle of doubt but that the victories on the Mississippi and at Gettysburgh have seriously disconcerted French calculations, and thrown into the march of events a hesitation where otherwise there would have been none. The official and semi-official papers seem to have received an order to recommence with more energy than ever the system of misrepresentation, which has been so efficacious thus far in converting public opinion against the Government and the people of the United States, and such of the public as are initiated into the secret of this newspaper crusade, regard it as a manœuvre to prepare the way for important events. Those events may, indeed not arrive; but the system is the usual one adopted when the Government wishes to prepare the ground and put the national house in order.

For a few days certain papers have been asserting, and others contradicting, that the protest of the American Government against the Empire in Mexico had arrived at Paris and been communicated by the American Minister to the Foreign Secretary. They have finally settled down to the assertion that the negotiation limits itself to a verbal discussion between Mr. SEWARD and M. MERCIER at Washington, in which one energetically sustained the logic and the necessity of the Monroe doctrine, and the other as energetically opposed them. The assertion of the *Money Market Review*, of London, that "the Monroe doctrine has now become *an open question* for the consideration of the maritime Powers," has been conspicuously copied into the *Moniteur*, and is regarded by all as the accepted policy of the French Government. For the first time, therefore, a great Power shows itself ready to fight the United States on this famous doctrine of MONROE.

The probabilities of an alliance between the United States and Russia also excites a great deal of remark, and I have no need of telling you, of ill-blood as well. The following article from *La France*, a paper which at this moment more nearly speaks the ministerial sentiment than any other, will give you an idea of how the subject is treated. *La France* says:

"The English journals, especially the *Morning Post*, closely connected with the news brought by the last steamer from America of a probable alliance, offensive and defensive, between the United States and Russia. The report was even in circulation at New-York that this alliance might be considered as an accomplished fact. To use the expression of the *Post*, Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY may be considered as having been the hero of this interesting and natural act of fraternization. But we hardly believe that things have reached this point yet; we are inclined, however, to think that the attitude and the interior and exterior policy of the United States justify a belief in this act of alliance. Russia and the United States resemble each other in very many points, and as the old proverb says, 'birds of a feather flock together.' What Russia is now doing toward Poland the Government of the United States is doing toward the South. The manner of proceeding is almost identical, and outrage by their violence every sentiment of civilization and of humanity. Their policy is the same, tending to arrest people in their right to liberty and independence. By a menacing neighborly, Russia refused to unite with the great Powers in bringing about a cessation of the frightful struggle which is incinerating the American States; the United States, in turn, refused to unite herself in the generous measure of these Powers to bring about a peace in Poland. The one emancipates the serfs of his vast empire, and oppresses the Poles; the other emancipates the negro slaves, and oppresses the whites of the South. In Poland and at New-Orleans, MOURAVIEFF and BUTLER exactly balance each other. Evidently these two Governments are made to understand each other, and to join hands across the ocean. . . . As for ourselves, we are not afraid of these combinations; more easily to be imagined than realized; but we cannot help seeing in them a characteristic symptom of the sentiments which animate the United States in regard to France, which has done so much for them, and toward England, which has been impatient toward their aggressions. We find in these facts a new proof that the interior disorganization of the Northern States weakens and disarms the nations of healthy policy, of justice and of reason."

While making extracts, I ought not to omit to give you the following philippic of the grave *Journal des Débats*, uttered the other day against one of your cotemporaries, on account of its alarming reports on international relations:

"It seems that the telegraph," says the *Débats*, "has decidedly adopted the habit of transmitting to us, with the most serious air in the world, the sayings of an eccentric sheet published at New-York, called the *Herald*. We believe it to be our duty to put the public on guard against this paper, and to inform them that the *Herald* is what they call on the other side of the Atlantic a 'sensation journal'—an appreciation which can only be rendered exactly into French by the following paraphrase: a journal which acquires a great renown by its fertile imagination and the use which it displays in publishing, under some such pompous headings as 'Latest News!' 'Important Event!' news which the facts do not always confirm. This species of journal is not certainly peculiar to America, but it flourishes and grows in an extraordinary manner in the country of BARNUM. Moreover, the *Herald* is neither an official nor a semi-official paper. Not only are its assertions unworthy of credit, but they do not merit the slightest attention."

The Count DE MONTHOLON, late Consul at New-York, and about to be appointed Minister to Mexico, is said to hold the opinion that the war in the United States will continue for a long time yet, and that the issue is doubtful.

The privateer *Florida* is still in the port of Brest, but will not be allowed to remain longer than is necessary to effect needed repairs and to coal and provision. The American Minister is in negotiation with the French Government concerning her.

MALAKOFF.

The Slaveries in Delaware.

From the Port Tobacco Times.

CONSTANT STAMPEDES.

Almost every day we hear of a new stampede of slaves in our county. Indeed, so frequent have they become of late that no surprise or comment is excited thereby. Our people seem to have settled into a state of apathy and indifference upon the subject. The latest case we have heard of came off on Sunday night last. Some fifteen or more negroes, (men, women, and children,) belonging to persons residing in and near Cedar Point Neck, absconded that night, and breaking open a boat, took out a large flat-bottomed boat, which they carried to the creek, and thus made their escape. One gentleman, we understand, lost on this occasion eleven of his negroes. During the past week, not less than fifty negroes from this vicinity have run off, and in several cases masters have been left without hands to work and secure their growing crops.

From the Rockville Sentinel.

Within the past week a large number of slaves have absconded from different parts of this county, our own neighborhood contributing to some extent to the exodus. At the rate in which this thing has been going on for some time past, our county must soon be drained of this species of population.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Colored Folk in Nashville—How They Busy Themselves—The Problem of Their Future—How Tennessee Regards Them—Slavery in the State Abnormal and Baleful—What the Union Club Thinks—The State's Future.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1863.

The colored population of Nashville, since the city returned to the Union, has been unusually exuberant. The place had long been regarded by the Tennessee blacks as a sort of terrestrial Paradise. A mere position in some good Nashville family was wont to be looked upon by the less fortunate outside "culled persons" with about as much envy as "Father ABRAHAM'S" position is looked upon by sundry modest aspirants who fancy that a hitherto ungrateful country may yet raise them there. Since the war—that great dissolver of bonds—has set in, a strong stream of black *exodus* has set in along with it toward Nashville, the haven of their hopes. The relief numbers departed are more than overbalanced by the loyal numbers that have come—"persons" with dark skins but bright expectations. The city, therefore, though crowds have left it, is anything but "deserted." Even without the convenient presence of Uncle Samuel's sword-and-bayonet-bearers, it would be, from the increase mentioned, more populous than before.

This black element permeates every department and every footheld in and around Nashville. The hospitals are crowded with "colored help." The immense wagon trains which come into Nashville and go out of it almost daily, are illustrated by sable muleteers, for Sambo is capital as the master of six mules, and it is rare in the Department that a "pale face" is seen astride of a wheel mule, indicating that the team belongs to *him*. Steamboats unlading at the landing have need of Sambo's sinewy arms and sturdy endurance, and you therefore meet Sambo *numerously* at this point. At officers' quarters, at the public buildings, at the fortifications, in the trenches, at the contraband camp on the outskirts, whose dusky hundreds contrive to live in spite of the exactest systematics, at the drill rendezvous where an incipient regiment of two is beginning to show the fruits borne by Milliken's Bend, Fort Hudson and Fort Wagner—everywhere, where hard, useful work is to be done, you will find the descendant of Ham cheerfully bending himself to his tasks, and helping forward the grand movement which is to result at no distant day in the complete success of a long-struggling Government to maintain itself and its integrity, in spite of rebel venom and fury, and by the process, elevating himself into the stature of a man.

This is Sambo's hope, and therefore he carols at his toils. In the faith that he and his family are henceforth free, he counts pain pleasure, and submits without a sigh, to privation, hardship, suffering—glad to bear every burden, if his yoke thereby be only broken, and the longed-for consummation safely won.

What is to become of these ebony, or if you like, piebald masses of humanity, when the present agony shall be over? The question has thrust itself upon me again and again, as I have seen these sable faces contentedly sweating under their daily burdens. Is not the Southern negro a man? Has he not "eyes, hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same summer and winter," as the white man is? Does the atmosphere in which he has been born and nurtured, specially incapacitate him for any condition except that of bondage? Is he less fit, for freedom than his brother black man of the North, who has found the boon a blessing, and has used it without detriment to the State? Would his freedom, while elevating him, certainly elevate and improve all the material and economical interests of his section? Is it possible to blight his present hope and trust by remanding him, when this conflict is over, to his former condition? These questions have a very trenchant pertinency at the present juncture, and with sundry cognate ones, are seriously occupying the minds of thoughtful people here.

Were the people of Tennessee at the present moment to vote on the question of retaining or emancipating their slaves, it is unquestionable that the former would prevail, perhaps by a large majority. Lifelong prejudices requiring time to conquer, the force of education, of habit, of geographical position, of sectional ends and aims, of the controlling influence exerted by the 30,000 slaveholders of the State, upon the masses who vote, and are dependent more or less upon the lordly class, owning, among them, nearly all the valuable land of Tennessee, would make there a small beginning.

Light on the true economical interests of the masses enters more slowly here than at the North. The governing classes have regarded it as for their own interest to exclude it, and it has been excluded. The poor man here is less intelligent, because less educated, and as a consequence, is a less independent thinker than he is there. He feels that he labors under disabilities, which render him poor and prevent his rising, without clearly understanding what the cause may be, or wherever consists the curse of such condition. He has been so long led by others, that he fears the very attempt to walk alone. The narrow circle in which he has moved all his life has cramped his ideas. He has no long associated hard labor with slaves and bondage, that he fails to comprehend how it can dignify a man and exalt his condition. Wretchedly poor though he be, he has come to look upon the slave class as specially fitted and meant for severe toils, which a white freeman would be degraded by performing. But the war is fast displacing these senseless ideas by a higher and better class of perceptions.

Tennessee is admirably adapted to free labor. Large portions of the State are the finest and most fertile to be found in the country. With the exception of cotton, the great agricultural staples of the Middle and Western States are those yielded by her soil, and yielded abundantly. Beech, maple, oak, hickory and ash form the noble woodland here as there—while iron, copper and coal are inviting enterprise to explore their hidden treasures. Of the article of bituminous coal, the yield for the year ending with June 1860, was 3,474,100 bushels. The numerous streams which flow among her hills and through her valleys offer unlimited facilities for manufactures. The climate, too, is delightful, and in point of healthfulness not surpassed, certainly, by that of any State in the Union. While her unimproved lands, amounting in 1860 to nearly thirteen millions and a half of acres, two-thirds of her whole area, show what benefits the State has in store for the enterprise, industry and thrift, that shall turn these wildernesses into fruitful fields.

What is needed to make all this prospective wealth and prosperity available, as New-York, Ohio, Illinois, with no greater natural advantages, have made their resources available? Manifestly the cessation of compulsory labor for the benefit of a small class—of the lifting of labor from its degrading associations, and investing it with the real dignity that belongs to it—the throwing open its avenues to free competition, that the masses may enter, sure to find the substantial rewards of industry. To effect this, the light of course must enter—light to explode corrupt ideas of the past, and implant the best and the true in their stead. And this light has not only come, but is very evidently shining more and more bent at this time.

The Union Club of Nashville, numbering at present not less than 800 members, all citizens of Tennessee, put forth in its "Declaration of Principles," adopted in April last, this significant utterance:

"We do most solemnly affirm, as the result of our lifelong acquaintance, and of our intimate familiarity with all its workings, that the institution of Slavery tends to *dishonor labor and sunder enterprise*, is incompatible with an intelligent public policy, sound morality, the safety and permanency of the Republic, the development of the resources of the State; that it roots out the industrious, and has the effect of lessening the free population of the country.

We therefore hold it to be the true interest of the people of this Commonwealth to abolish the institution of Slavery at the earliest practicable period which the emancipation of slaves can be effected, with mercy to the slaves and justice to loyal masters."

The Union League of this city, with a membership not less numerous than the Club, though not composed wholly of citizens of the State, speaks a similar language and with scarcely less emphasis. What this points to it is easy to see. Tennessee will never be what she once was. A brighter period is opening before her. It is as certain as any future event can be, that the day is near at hand when her 275,000 slaves will be at liberty to diffuse themselves over her fertile acres, enriching them and winning their own livelihood by compensated labor. She will range herself among the great and prosperous Free States. She will partake the speed of their successful career. The seed of freedom and of enlightened principles she is now painfully sowing, will spring up into a luxuriant harvest. And her strength, honor, prosperity, like those of her happy sister States, will be described in the far-off future, by the words in SPENSER'S Ode—

"Still on thy banks so gaily green,
May num'rous herds and flocks be seen,
And lasses chanting o'er the pail,
And shepherds piping in the dale,
And ancient faith that knows no guile,
And industry embrown'd with toil,
And hearts resolv'd and hands prepar'd,
The blessings they enjoy to guard."

C. V. S.

N. Y. STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

Where it is to be Held—Arrangement of the Buildings.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UTICA, Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1863.

The State Fair grounds are situated on the extension of Genesee-street, Utica, being a portion of the property of Mr. JOHN BUTTERFIELD, to whose untiring energy the Society is indebted for the best arranged grounds on which their Fairs have been held. About 50 acres are inclosed by a substantial fence around the margin of which is a good horse-track, one mile long. The first building on approaching the grounds is the General Business Office, divided off as follows: On the first floor, is the Ticket-office, General Business Office, Secretary's Office and Treasurer's Office. On the second floor is the Press-room, with every accommodation for editors and reporters. SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Esq., of Utica, has charge, which is a sufficient guarantee that the *fraternity* will be well provided for. Adjoining is the Telegraph-office. A short distance from the building are four gates for visitors, and a little further to the south is the grand entrance, consisting of a fine arch, nearly 40 feet high. In the centre of the grounds stands a large building, with a sightly cupola. The building is in the form of a Maltese cross, in which are located Floral Hall, Mechanic's Hall, Agricultural Hall and Dairy Hall. These halls are tastefully arranged, and are well fitted for their special purposes. The decorations are under the charge of Abraham G. Hovey, Esq., of Utica. Two large water-tanks are connected with this building.

The Society's Dining-hall is two rear separates, being about 30x60, with a Kitchen 16x28. Three large tents will be put up for the public. All the refreshments are in charge of that well-known caterer, Mr. J. CHITTAM, of New-Haven. The show rings for cattle and horses are near the south side of the grounds. They are surrounded by strong posts, and are well roped. Along the south fence the bull-stalls have been erected, 55 in number, very strong, each of them having feeding troughs and everything complete.

We next approach two fine buildings, one of them two stories high, appropriated for Domestic Hall, the other for Grain and Vegetable Hall. On the east of these buildings stand the stalls for cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. All the buildings are fitted up in a substantial and appropriate manner, well suited to the wants of each department.

Along the north fence about 222 stalls have been erected for horses. Any one can see Mr. BUTTERFIELD'S hand in this department; the stalls are roomy; each one has a feeding-box and door, so that exhibitors can lock each horse in their stalls. A capacious granary has been built adjoining the stalls, for the convenience of exhibitors.

On the open space near the centre, facing the west, stands a tasty structure with a handsome flagstaff in front, the south part being designed for the use, of EDWARD G. FAILE, Esq., President of the Society, and the north part for JOHN HANCOCK, Esq., General Superintendent, from which a clear and unobstructed view of the whole grounds can be had. A few hundred feet from these buildings are the Police headquarters and guard-house, with special accommodations for pickpockets and refractory persons.

On the grounds is a well-filled barn, containing one hundred tons of hay, and a short distance from the cattle-stalls about ten acres of corn fodder is growing, and in an adjoining lot about twenty acres of second growth of clover, so that ample arrangements are made for feed. The same may also be said in respect to water. A reservoir has been constructed 40 by 60 feet, and 8 feet deep, in the centre of which is an overrunning well, 45 feet deep; from the reservoir pump-logs lead the water to the lower part of the grounds, with pen-stalks to draw off the water at intervals. Taking the whole grounds, with the appliances and accommodations, we hesitate not to say that Mr. JOHN BUTTERFIELD deserves the first premium for having provided the best grounds and convenience the Society has had for many years.

The citizens of Utica are also constructing a horse railroad to the Fair grounds, and hope to have a double track to the entrance gates by the opening of the Fair.

AGRICOLA.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval Movements.

CHARTERED FOR CHARLESTON.

The Navy Department has chartered at this port the fine steamer *Whirlwind*, which was brought to the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday. Orders have been received from the Secretary of the Navy to dispatch her at once to Charleston, where her commanding officer is to report to Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN. She has on board necessaries for the squadron.

THE NEW STEAMER GRAND GULF.

Yesterday, this splendid vessel, the purchase of which we noticed some time since, was turned over to the authorities of the Brooklyn Navy-yard by the Messrs. FENTON, of East Brooklyn, who built her. She is one of the finest vessels purchased for the service. The following officers have reported for her: Commander, GEORGE M. RANSOM; Lieutenant-Commander, L. A. Beardslee; Acting Assistant Surgeon, G. B. Higginbotham; Acting Assistant Paymaster, E. B. Southworth; Acting Masters, S. B. Livingston and R. C. Merriman; Acting Ensigns, O. J. Frisbee, J. Boyle and H. J. Shaw; Master's Mates, Thomas Mason, J. Conover and H. B. Cleaves. Engineers—Acting First Assistant, Henry Hill; Acting Third Assistant, S. B. Stelings; Acting Gunner, D. C. Betts.

VESSELS PUT IN COMMISSION.

In compliance with orders from the Secretary of the Navy, the U. S. steamers *Jacob Bell* and *Henderson* were put formally in commission yesterday at the Navy-Yard. They are under orders to proceed to sea as soon as their preparations can be completed. The *Henderson* was recently purchased. Both of these vessels have been converted into very useful men-of-war.

THE U. S. STEAMER BROOKLYN.

The Secretary of the Navy has concluded to give the repairing of this fine frigate to Mr. WEEKSVOORT, of this City, who built her. A survey held on her a few days since shows that she is almost in as bad condition as the Richmond and *Hartford*. Her hull, her masts and part of her bulwarks have been marked by shot and shell; her machinery is also considerably out of order, and will need a good deal of overhauling. The cost of repairing her will be somewhere in the neighborhood of $40,000, the authorities of the Navy-Yard having too much business on hand to be able to do the necessary work on her.

VESSELS OFFERED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

JAMES D. STEVENSON proposes to sell the propeller *Mount Stock* for $30,000, or charter her at $125 per day, for 100 days, with the privilege of purchasing during that period of the price mentioned. WM. H. WEBB, of Baltimore, proposes to sell the steamer *Pioneer* for $40,000, or charter her at $150 per day. W. H. WHEELER, of Baltimore, proposes to sell the steamer *Fenwick* for $50,000, or charter her at $80 per day on long charter, or $85 per day on short charter. WARNER, Dunbar & Co., of New-York, propose to charter the new side-wheel steamship *Silas Pearce* at $200 per day, for a continuous charter of six months. The Union Steamship Company, of Boston, through JOHN H. FOSTER & Co., agents, proposes to charter the steamships *Merrimac* and *Mississippi* at the following rates: If employed for not less than 30 days, and not over 90 days, $750 per day for each ship; if employed for six months, $700 per day for each ship; if employed for twelve months, $650 for each ship. Government to find coal. MCKAY & ALLEN, of East Boston, propose to charter the steaming *Mew Queen* at $50 per day. CALEB S. WARNER, of Philadelphia, proposes to sell or charter two stern-wheel steamers at the following rates. He offers to sell one for $6,500 cash, or charter her at $35 per day. He offers to sell the other for $6,000 cash, or charter her at $60 per day. JACOB SCHMITZ offers to sell a new stern propeller for $45,000, or charter her at $225 per day. W. G. SHERMAN, of Baltimore, proposes to sell the propeller *James Journey* for $10,000, or charter her at $40 per day.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE JUDGE MCCUNN.

At the opening of the Court, yesterday morning, the following gentlemen were impaneled and sworn as Grand Jurors for the term: ASAHEL A. DEY, *Jr.*, Foreman; Albert L. Conklin, Wm. H. Dayton, David Lamb, Lawrence Myers, Philander D. Orvis, John J. Townsend, Chas. Abernathy, Jefferson T. Beckwith, John E. Byrne, Nathaniel W. Chaler, Andrew M. Davis, Harman Hoover, John H. James, Horace Kimball, Maltby G. Lane, Merritt Trimball, Wm. Whittingham.

Judge MCCUNN charged the Jury, and, after touching upon the usual topics required by law, continued as follows:

"Your body is always formed from the best portion of the people of our community, and therefore when a petit jury finds that a case has been investigated by you, and a true bill found, they will naturally conclude it is a most serious charge, and their minds are, to a great extent, necessarily biassed by your action.

I mention this fact so that you may not, in the hurry of the moment, find bills for any other offences than those which the testimony before you may fully warrant. You will have, however, the District Attorney to advise with you at all times on these important matters. You have a right to call witnesses on both sides if you are in doubt about the case, and unless you find there is sufficient testimony before you to warrant a reasonable belief that a conviction will follow before a petit jury, you should be careful, in these times of public excitement, before you order a bill of indictment.

There is another reason, a more potent one than I have yet urged, why you should be careful in your action. The people of this City have always had great confidence in the Grand Jury; for they believe your sacred chamber is safe from the contamination of partisan feelings.

We have in this County 800,000 inhabitants, and fourteen-fifteenths of that population are the poorer producing, laboring and mechanical classes, and are entitled to the greatest consideration. They are seldom or never to be found among your body in the Grand Jury room, and their absence there requires at your hands the strictest impartiality.

It is, therefore, your duty to give to charges of any kind affecting any portion of this class of our citizens a careful investigation, and administer justice to them firmly, but carefully; be careful in your investigations; let the professional thief and the high-wayman be secured by you to be placed upon their trial, and, if found guilty, cast to the punishment their crimes merit; but, at the same time, be careful and not visit the citizen, erring probably for the first time in his life, for anything but that offence of which he is guilty.

This just course will establish a firmer confidence between the rich and the poor than now, perhaps, exists, and they will mutually rely upon each other for that firm and just administration of justice which will be an equal and mutual protection to both, and disorder with henceforth be a stranger to our people.

I make these remarks because a just and conciliatory respect toward our mechanical and laboring classes will endear them to you and the guardians and administrators of the law, and make them respect the peace of the common community, and consequently and necessarily a more prosperous end in the end lead to the consummation of that happiness and prosperity we all so much desire.

Let the rich and powerful in our midst be kind toward a class that stand, in numbers twenty to one to them; let them be ruled by the laws of justice and mercy, and rely on their intelligence and respect rather than on the power of coercion.

Jurors should exercise the soundest reason, and possess at all times hearts of pity, and be void of malice and revenge. Separate yourselves from the heat and fury of party politics and cling to the hope that you are incapable of anything but a just course.

The purchase of justice through money, and a kindly disposition exercised toward the people, will arrest them into an impenetrable guard for the safety of the constitutional laws of our State, and a barrier against any usurpation of our rights.

The duty of the Grand Jury, as well as of the Court, is to be thoroughly impartial in the merciful, upright and wholesome administration of the laws. You have in a measure the destiny of this great City in your hands; you stand between it and the lava of human passions which sway our multitudes. You with now retire."

JAMES MCGUIRK, a soldier claiming to be here on furlough, pleaded guilty to grand larceny in stealing a lot of household furniture from Mrs. MARY ANN BROWN, a colored woman, during the riots. He was sent to the State Prison for two years.

NANCY WARRENSON, (colored,) was tried and convicted of stealing a lot of clothing from her neighbor, JANE THOMPSON, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

CHARLES STAPLETON pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

WM. T. SMITH pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

The Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

The County Substitute and Relief Committee.

The Supervisors' Committee acting under the Two Million Relief Ordinance, are doing a large and active business, not only in relieving the conscripted who fall within the rules adopted, but in filling the ranks of our depleted armies with volunteers and substitutes. The action of this Committee shows how much can be done with a little effort, practically put forth.

The conscript coming before the Committee for relief from the draft, is promptly and distinctly informed that he is expected to furnish a substitute, and, while it throws a little labor upon the drafted person, he almost invariably succeeds, thus filling our quota with a strong and hearty class of men, acceptable to our military authorities, and in every respect more reliable than the conscript would be, because he is, in all respects, a volunteer soldier.

Through the judicious action of this Committee, more than nine-tenths of the conscripted who are entitled to relief under the Supervisors' ordinance, supply a substitute, and too much praise cannot be awarded to the Committee and their efficient officers, for the manner in which their business is performed, and the celerity with which it is executed; meeting the full approval of the Provost-Marshals, it must the community at large.

It is also but another proof of how easily our full quota could have been raised without resorting to a draft.

To show how full and regular the supply of substitutes is, we will state that of the sixty-two exempts before the Committee on Wednesday, every one furnished a substitute.

It may be well in this connection to refer to the mode of proceeding adopted by the Committee, which in no case has conflicted with the Government authorities, but, on the contrary, has been fully approved.

The party drafted must first appear before the Government Enrolling Board or Provost-Marshal. If accepted as a soldier, and he is entitled, under the Supervisors' ordinance, to relief, he brings his papers, which usually allow from $70 to ten days to procure a substitute or purchase the $300 before the Committee.

If he is a policeman, militiaman, fireman, or poor man with a family dependent upon him for support, blank forms are in readiness to meet his case. Hasty but thoroughly examined by the Committee, through their efficient Chairman *pro tem.*, Supervisor BLUNT, made to swear to his statements, and brings also a witness or vouchee to certify on oath to the truth of his statement. All things being thus found correct, and his case falling fully within the rules, he is made exempt by the payment by the Supervisors of the necessary amount into the hands of the Provost-Marshal, who receipts for the same and discharges the victim. But before the Committee give this discharge, the Chairman insists, as we have said, on his making an effort to procure a substitute, in which, as we have remarked, he is most invariably successful. In this case he brings his substitute before the Committee, a blank form is filled with his name, the $300 are counted out for him by Mr. BLUNT, with his pockets filled with greenbacks ready for the purpose. This money is handed to a clerk or an officer, who accompanies the conscript and the substitute to the District Enrolling Office, and if the substitute is accepted, he is at once taken in charge by the Provost-Marshal, and the $300 is then paid directly to this new Union soldier, so to whomsoever he may direct.

It will thus be seen that no possible fraud, owing to the careful arrangements of the Committee, can be perpetrated on the soldier or on the County, the Comptroller holding every voucher, and books of record being kept by the Committee, in which every name, together with all the facts, is carefully entered under the proper heads. These large books of record, the proper filling out of which involves a vast amount of work, like the Domesday Book, will, on some future day, be examined with as much interest, as evidence of a great national event, as is now felt in an important, and opening to future generations a fairer insight into the strange and incomprehensible history of the present eventful era.

The County Relief and Substitute Committee.

The disbursements of the Comptroller upon the order of this Committee amounted yesterday to the sum of $50,650. Only 18 persons applying to the Committee for aid on account of indigence have had their commutation of $300 paid for them to the Government. In all the other cases the parties have either procured substitutes for themselves, to whom the $300 was paid, or the Committee have procured substitutes for them. One hundred and forty-eight substitutes have already been procured by the Committee, to whom $300 each was paid, and one who was procured for $250. The action of the Committee is based, in all cases, upon the principle that the Government wants men instead of money; and from the large numbers who are daily offering themselves to the Committee as substitutes, the prospects are that nearly all of the money appropriated by the Board of Supervisors will be saved—as it ought to be—while procuring soldiers for the army, while, at the same time, it affords relief to that class of our citizens for whom it was intended.

The Manhattan Island Pleasure Grounds.

The grounds, of which a description was given in the Times of Tuesday, was opened yesterday. Not many of the Club were present, and the expected display of fine stock and speed did not take place. Commodore VANDERBILT, Messrs. DE FORREST, BLAIR, HALL and others were present, and a large number of invited parties. A very neat little brush took place between the Commodore with his handsome and fast span of little mares and Mr. DE FORREST with his superb nag. The latter afforded more work for the span than they could easily accomplish, and exhibits great speed and beautiful style. The Club have concluded that the saloon shall not be opened to the public, so henceforth the "dear people" are outsiders. Mr. STEPHEN DUPONT received the guests in courteous and liberal style, dispensing his hospitalities with bountiful hand. If the purposes of the Pleasure Ground, as intimated, are fully carried out, it will do much for the improvement of stock and for an increased appreciation of speed and style.

Subscriptions to the Exemption Fund, Sept. 9.

Relief Fire Insurance Company	$10,000
Mrs. E. A. Brinca	50
Andrew Mitchell	2,800
William Meyner	500
Total	$13,350
Heretofore reported	856,450
Grand total	$870,300

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A BOLD ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM—ARREST OF THE OFFENDER.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer SAUER, of the Twenty-second Precinct, while patroling his beat, heard the cry of fire, and upon making an examination he found that all the upper floors of house No. 371 West Forty-fifth-street were on fire. The officer immediately ascended to the upper stories, when he found the bedroom occupied by EDWARD SCHERNERT and his wife enveloped in flames. Through the efforts of the officer the occupants were saved after much exertion. Later in the day, SCHERNERT was arrested on the complaint of his wife, who testified that her husband came home about midnight, and after beating her severely, deliberately started a wide lamp in the bedroom, with the avowed intention of burning up the entire establishment. When Marshal BAKER was called to make an investigation, and his officer, from testimony in his possession, caused SCHERNERT to be committed on the charge of arson in the first degree. The accused is a painter by trade, aged 30 years, and a native of England.

DOMESTIC TROUBLE—ATTEMPT AT WIFE MURDER.—FREDERICK MAGNER, a German, aged about 42 years, was arrested by Officer MAGEE, of the Seventeenth Precinct, upon the charge of having committed a felonious assault on his wife, SUSANNA, with intent to take her life. Mrs. MAGNER left her husband a short time since, because she had been ill-treated by one him. Yesterday, he called upon her, and demanded that she should live with him. This refused to go, thereupon he drew a knife and cut a terrible gash across her throat, also cut her hands and face, and otherwise injured her. Her wounds are so serious that no hopes are entertained of her recovery. The offending husband was committed, to await the result of his wife's injuries.

THE GHOST AT BARNUM'S.—There was no failure in raising the ghost at yesterday's performances at the Museum. The theatre has become a failure so far as its part, and how "ghosts and gore will prove unsatisfactory." In fact, the illusion is perfect. Swords are lunged into it, bullets sent through it, and first-class stage villains slash wildly against it, without affecting it beyond the utterance of a triumphant and ghostly "ha-ha!" Visible yet impalpable, real yet intangible, it is an honest ghost that will not be laid, we imagine, until all New-York has seen its marvelous properties and wondered at its mysterious exits and entrances.

EXEMPTION CLAIMS IN THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The enrollment in this District, under Provost-Marshal EDWIN ROSE, has been completed and notices served. The examination of those applying for exemption will commence on Monday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at headquarters, Jamaica, L. I. PEARSON F. PRIOR, of Queens County, having been appointed by the War Department, will be the examining surgeon in attendance.

COMPLIMENT TO THE SOLDIERS.—The ladies of Yorkville gave a splendid dinner yesterday afternoon to the soldiers of the Tenth regiment United States infantry, who have been stationed there for some time past. The conduct of the United States soldiers recently encamped in this City has been beyond praise, and the ladies of Yorkville deserve credit for being the first to testify their appreciation of the fact in a substantial manner.

THE STEAMSHIP PERSIA TO CALL OFF CAPE RACE.—The steamship *Persia*, which sailed for Liverpool at noon yesterday, will call off Cape Race on Saturday for the latest news and commercial dispatches.

DOINGS OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—Sixty persons, mostly children, left the office of the Children's Aid Society Tuesday afternoon, under the charge of an efficient agent, Mr. FERNEAU, who will find good and permanent homes for them in the West.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE THIRD DISTRICT ENROLLING BOARD.—The Board reassembled at No. 250 Washington-street yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, and disposed of the following cases:

Substitutes—(All accepted)—Wm. E. Rathbun presented Charles Hoffer; Henry Bittel presented Henry Stevens; Joel Titus presented George W. Gray; Lewis Lehn presented Joseph Deidrich; Thomas Cashow presented Michael Dougherty.

Held for Service—Charles D. Cocks, Wm. C. Wright, Daniel R. Mulady, Charles W. Russell, Gilbert C. Hine, John H. Daily.

Aliens—John Scanlon, Diedenick Schrieber, James Nixon, Patrick Boyle, Lewis Aust, Henry S. Norwood, Owen Hammell, Joseph Gross, James Whitesides, John C. Boyle, Wm. Russell, Wm. Amer, Christian Johnson.

Disability—James Buckley, James Murphy, Elwood Waller, Clermont Bebee, Christian Stang, Lafayette Sweet, David D. Burlett, Patrick Tonner, Wm. F. Wening, Alex. Wallace, Thos. H. Messenger, John Wilbor, Henry H. Hudson.

Over Age—Frederick Dolevicis, James Holerad, Patrick Waters, Henry Dunning, Charles Kellogg, Frank Beck.

Only Son—David Long, Walter W. Robertson.

Paid Three Hundred Dollars—Wm. Rugg, Wm. C. Ripley, John H. Parsons, Robert S. Fleet.

Father of Motherless Children—Hugh Reddy.

THE CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.—The jury causes for the September Term will be taken up on Monday of the third week. Equity causes and issues of law will commence the fourth week. Reserved causes will be placed at the foot of the calendar, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

THE BROOKLYN DRAFT LOAN.—The total amount now subscribed to the draft loan is $236,300, of which over $200,000 was added yesterday, owing to the action of the Common Council the night previous. The sums additional to those heretofore reported are as follows:

Amount previously reported	$96,600
James M. Waterbury	20,000
Stephen Ray	4,000
A. F. Campbell	5,000
Christian Naimwald	1,000
No name	300
Williamsburgh City Bank	100,000
Dime Savings Bank	20,000
Williamsburgh Savings Bank	50,000
Central Bank	10,000
Total	$256,300

The total sum required will, it is anticipated, be subscribed by to-day, at noon.

Williamsburgh.

EXEMPTIONS IN THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Board of Enrollment for the Second Congressional District was begun yesterday morning, at No. 26 Grand-street, Brooklyn, (E. D.) The conscripts ordered to report during the day comprised those from the town of New-Lots, 71 in number. The following is the disposition made of the cases:

Held for Service—John Eestivan, Henry Conover, Bernard Goldsmith, Michael Wocklin, Paul Glave, Adam Smallberger, Florial Snyder, Wm. B. Howard, Conrad Fielgier, Wm. Thorn, Geo. Forbell, James Van Sicklen, all of New-Lots.

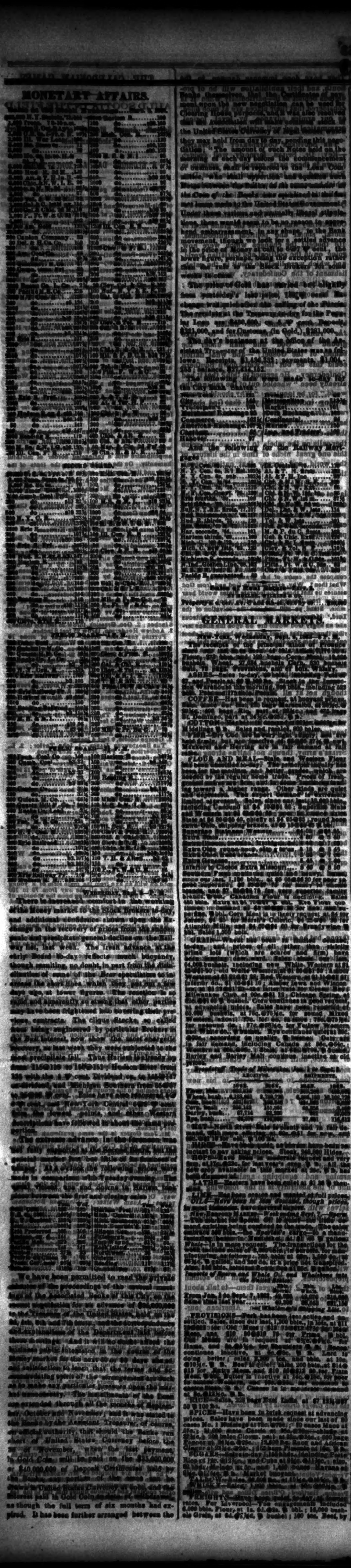
Furnished Substitutes—John D. Van Sicklen, substitute Wm. McCarthy; James C. G. Van Sicklen, substitute Charles McGarvey; Daniel B. Safford, substitute John Rall; all of New-Lots.

The following were exempted:

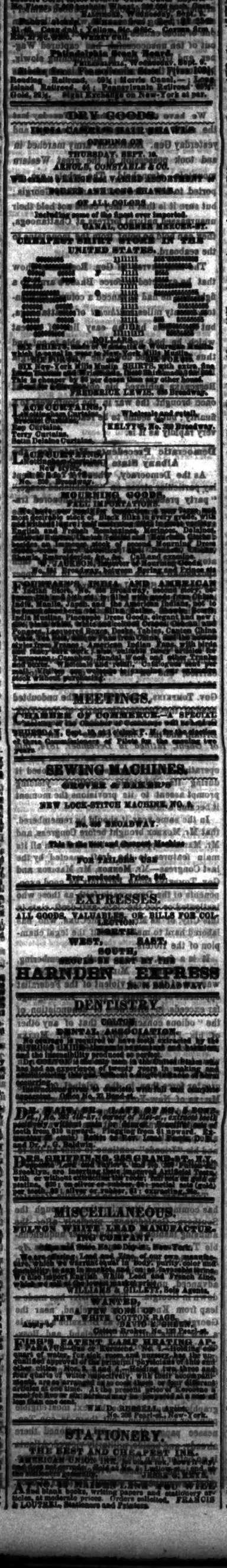
Physical Disability—John Feller, Adam Houff, Owen McCarthy, Wm. Acker, John Bower, Jacob Deitzel, Christian Berner, Christian Viemer, James Howard, Samuel Johnson, (colored,) Nicholas Durryea, Wm. Hogarth, John Hogeman, Moses Crowden, all of New-Lots.

Furnished Substitutes—Louis Aleke, Franklin Bennett, Charles Kirschmalle, George Schleifeln, Jacob Kock, Jacob C. Bennett, Christopher Kline, Charles Ouscomstaler, Louis Allenbrand, John Lackman, Philip McCabe, Andrew Zimmerman, Anthony Hopkins, all of New-Lots

MONETARY AFFAIRS.



GENERAL MARKETS.



INSTRUCTION.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

MISS ELMENDORF'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH MORNING CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. GIDEON HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH

MISS EMERETTE'S

MRS. ANDERSON'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH

MISS WALSH'S SCHOOL

MISS HAINES'

MADEMOISELLE de JANON

BROOKLYN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

MISS HOWLAND'S

MISS HAYNES'

UNION INSTITUTE, NO. 62 EAST 22D-ST.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER'S

MISS MOSES'S

MISS MARSHALL'S

MISS MATHEWS'S

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL WILL

INSTRUCTION.

MISS E. HERSHEART'S

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

MADAME C. SEARS'

MISS NOURSE'S

MISS HOWLAND'S

MRS. WALLIAMS'

MISS SCHENKENIUS'

MISS D. E. PRIEST'S

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

MISS MOSES WILL REOPEN

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL

MRS. BROWN, FORMERLY OF NO. 39

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

CHELSEA INSTITUTE

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH

THE MISSES SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR

THE MISSES ROGERS' FRENCH AND

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG

MRS. BOOSTEIN WILL RESUME HER

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL

TEACHERS.

A RESIDENT TEACHER.—WANTED TO

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACH-

A LL WANTING TEACHERS, OR POSI-

A TEACHER, OF SEVERAL YEARS'

A PRIVATE TUTOR.—A TEACHER OF

AS RESIDENT TEACHER.—WANTED, TO

A GERMAN TEACHER.—WANTED, IN A

A GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO

WANTED.—A TEACHER OF VOCAL AND

WANTED.—A NATIVE FRENCH LADY (PROT-

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—TO PAY CHARGES OF STORAGE,

WANTED TO HIRE.—A PRIVATE STABLE

COPY

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Hon. David Outlaw Further Loyal Demonstrations.

A. Norcom, N. C., Sunday, Sept. 6.

Hon. DAVID HEATON, Commissioner of the Treasury Department, both here on his way, per Washington, on important business of a commercial and pecuniary nature. His administration of affairs here has called forth universal approbation. It is hoped that he will continue to occupy the important post of Military Governor, through whom the State can relieve its new obligations.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard is full of the proceedings of meetings of loyal persons from different counties, which fearlessly indorse the course of the Standard.

An Amnesty Suggested.

ANOTHER DEFECTION FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN ON THE EMANCIPATION QUESTION.

A letter in the Cincinnati Commercial, dated at Frankfort, Ky., on the 31st ult., says:

"Gen. Garret Clay Duval, Congressman elect, has just returned from Washington. I traveled with him 30 miles from Covington to this place, and during our ride we were visited at the National Capital he had an interview with Mr. Lincoln relative to the issue of a proclamation offering a general amnesty to all now in arms against the Government who ground their weapons of rebellion and come back to their allegiance. He advised the President to guarantee full protection to the person and property of all who would promptly return to the quiet of their homes. He believed that the measure would restore Mr. Lincoln's popularity, and unite the loyal people. Mr. Lincoln said he would not promise one thing or the other, but he would not promise one thing or the other, but he would not promise one thing or the other, but

"SITUATIONS WANTED" FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as above; is a good seamstress and can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 220 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young girl as above; can do plain sewing and ironing; has good reference; can be seen to-day. Apply at No. 202 West 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as above; is well recommended; can do fine washing and ironing; has good reference; can be seen to-day, at 202 West 31st-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as a good plain cook and excellent laundress. Call or address at No. 40 Prince-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation in a private family; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 28 Mercer-st., between Prince and Houston-sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as a good plain cook and excellent baker. Call or address at No. 40 Prince-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as above; understands all kinds of cooking and pastry; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 6th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A woman as above; good reference can be given in the city. Call at No. 116 Greene-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as a good plain cook and excellent baker. Call or address at No. 40 Prince-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as above; understands all kinds of cooking and pastry; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 6th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A woman as above; good reference can be given in the city. Call at No. 116 Greene-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as a good plain cook and excellent baker. Call or address at No. 40 Prince-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as above; good reference can be given. Call at No. 202 West 31st-st.

AS PLAIN COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young woman as above; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 202 West 31st-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as above; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 116 Greene-st.

AS COOK AND WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman as above; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 116 Greene-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes a situation as above, being very capable and competent for the duties required; would have no objection to go to Europe; good reference can be given. Call at No. 1,242 4th-av., between 66th and 67th-sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, a situation as above; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 202 West 31st-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, a situation as above; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 202 West 31st-st.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW WOMAN, who has raised her own children, and can be highly recommended, wishes a situation as nurse to a young child; is a first-rate seamstress; has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 116 West 19th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse to take charge of an infant; has been in the country with her last place. Call at No. 34 West 19th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUation as wet nurse; has plenty of milk; ten days old; reference given by her attending physician. Apply at the Protestant Office, 104 Amos-st., near 10th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as above; is a good plain worker; would be useful in chamberwork; can use Singer's or Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call or address after two days at No. 317, West 34th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as first-class waitress; has no objection to go to the country; has no children; good reference can be given. Call at No. 23 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a married man without children; has proper care of valuable horses, which he can show. Can be highly recommended. Inquire of HENRY, at Underhill & Fleet's Livery Stable office, 1,000 feet-place, near 8th-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable single young man, a situation as coachman and to assist in the garden; can be highly recommended for steadiness and attention to business. Call at No. 1,242 4th-av., between 66th and 67th-sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as above; is sober and steady; understands his business; has good reference from his last employer. Call at No. 116 Greene-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as above; is a first-rate driver and can be highly recommended; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 202 West 31st

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, at DR. WARD & CO.'S, No. 13 Leonard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury. Cure of "Sore or Ulcers" or Skin. DR. WARD, from the experience of twenty years and Hillsborough, N. H., the discoverer of the great Female Remedy, DR. WARD'S PILLS, and seven of a private character, all in years' practice he has cured MORE cases of Gonorrhœa and Wrong Treatment than any physician in the country. I can and will convince in less time than any other physician, and will guarantee a cure in every case I undertake. Those who have been unfortunate enough to have been under the treatment of others, and have been salivated, will find it to their interest to call on me, as I will take but little interest, and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his acquaintance with the most approved treatment of Private Diseases, he is enabled to cure in the shortest time possible, and at the least expense. Dr. WARD'S PILLS are a sure preventive against disease of any kind. Sold by all druggists. Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price. Dr. WARD, No. 13 Leonard-st., New-York. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

CURE GUARANTEED BY DR. WARD, No. 13 Leonard-st., Paris, where those afflicted with Private Diseases can rely on a perfect cure. Dr. WARD'S PILLS are a sure preventive against disease of any kind. Sold by all druggists. Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price. Dr. WARD, No. 13 Leonard-st., New-York. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

MADAME FESTEL'S FEMALE PRESERVative Pills are unrivalled for all female complaints. Price $5 per box. Sold at her residence, No. 104 Chambers-st., N. Y. Sent by mail to any part of the country. Ladies can be accommodated with board during sickness. Madame FESTEL, Physician and Accoucheur, No. 104 Chambers-st., N. Y. Consultation free.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—DR. WARD & CO., No. 13 Leonard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury. Cure of "Sore or Ulcers" or Skin. DR. WARD, from the experience of twenty years and Hillsborough, N. H., the discoverer of the great Female Remedy, DR. WARD'S PILLS, and seven of a private character, all in years' practice he has cured MORE cases of Gonorrhœa and Wrong Treatment than any physician in the country. I can and will convince in less time than any other physician, and will guarantee a cure in every case I undertake. Those who have been unfortunate enough to have been under the treatment of others, and have been salivated, will find it to their interest to call on me, as I will take but little interest, and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his acquaintance with the most approved treatment of Private Diseases, he is enabled to cure in the shortest time possible, and at the least expense. Dr. WARD'S PILLS are a sure preventive against disease of any kind. Sold by all druggists. Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price. Dr. WARD, No. 13 Leonard-st., New-York. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

CURE GUARANTEED BY DR. WARD, No. 13 Leonard-st., Paris, where those afflicted with Private Diseases can rely on a perfect cure. Dr. WARD'S PILLS are a sure preventive against disease of any kind. Sold by all druggists. Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price. Dr. WARD, No. 13 Leonard-st., New-York. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE and Sexual Abuse, in a Medical Essay, by A. M. RAW, M. D., Physician to the Howard Infirmary, Philadelphia. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price. Address Dr. RAW, No. 128 South Eighth-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Consultation fee $5.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, in one volume, 300 pages, 12mo., bound in cloth, gilt, price $1, sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price. Address Dr. RAW, No. 128 South Eighth-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Consultation fee $5.

MRS. MAYWELL, M. D., NO. 5 EUREKA-st., Fifth-st., New-York, city, desires to offer her services to the ladies as a Female Physician. Irregularities, &c., from whatever cause, promptly removed. Ladies can be accommodated with board during sickness. Consultation fee $5.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL EPIGORAEOS, OR Female Pills, Nos. 1 and 2. Price $5 per box. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price. Address Dr. WARD, No. 13 Leonard-st., New-York. Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Remedies, or Golden Restoring Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and preserving the monthly period. Price $5 per box. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price. Address Dr. WARD, No. 13 Leonard-st., New-York. Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. POWERS' FEMALE CARE DROPS are composed of the most active and simple herbs and roots that grow, and after all other remedies of the kind have failed will bring on the monthly period in a few days. Price $5 per box. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 8 Leonard-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' UNRIVALED DROP REMEDIES for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Inflammation of the Bladder, Kidneys, &c., are the most wonderful remedies ever discovered in the treatment of these diseases. Sold by DR. POWERS, No. 8 Leonard-st., New-York. The Drops will cure in from 24 hours to 3 days. Beware of base imitations. Price $5 per box. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 8 Leonard-st., New-York.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 PEARL-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Thirty years' practice enables him to guarantee a cure in the shortest possible time. Those who may have been trifled with by others, will find it to their interest to call on him. Dr. J. has been educated and graduated in one of the best Medical Colleges in the country. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

A LADIES' ACCOUCHEUR.—DR. A. M. RAW, Physician to the Howard Infirmary, Philadelphia, Pa., has published a work entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," in one volume, 300 pages, 12mo., bound in cloth, gilt, price $1, sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price. Address Dr. RAW, No. 128 South Eighth-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Consultation fee $5.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL EPIGORAEOS, OR Female Pills, Nos. 1 and 2. Price $5 per box. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price. Address Dr. WARD, No. 13 Leonard-st., New-York. Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Remedies, or Golden Restoring Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and preserving the monthly period. Price $5 per box. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price. Address Dr. WARD, No. 13 Leonard-st., New-York. Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. POWERS' FEMALE CARE DROPS are composed of the most active and simple herbs and roots that grow, and after all other remedies of the kind have failed will bring on the monthly period in a few days. Price $5 per box. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 8 Leonard-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' UNRIVALED DROP REMEDIES for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Inflammation of the Bladder, Kidneys, &c., are the most wonderful remedies ever discovered in the treatment of these diseases. Sold by DR. POWERS, No. 8 Leonard-st., New-York. The Drops will cure in from 24 hours to 3 days. Beware of base imitations. Price $5 per box. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 8 Leonard-st., New-York.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 PEARL-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Thirty years' practice enables him to guarantee a cure in the shortest possible time. Those who may have been trifled with by others, will find it to their interest to call on him. Dr. J. has been educated and graduated in one of the best Medical Colleges in the country. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

A LADIES' ACCOUCHEUR.—DR. A. M. RAW, Physician to the Howard Infirmary, Philadelphia, Pa., has published a work entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," in one volume, 300 pages, 12mo., bound in cloth, gilt, price $1, sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price. Address Dr. RAW, No. 128 South Eighth-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Consultation fee $5.

RICHARDSON & BARRETT'S EXTRACT OF Sarsaparilla, Iodide of Potassium and Mercury, for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Pimples, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Female Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. Prepared and sold by RICHARDSON & BARRETT, Druggists, Boston. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RELIEF COMMITTEE.

[illegible]

The following Rules and Regulations have been adopted:

Who have families dependent upon their support, and

seventh sections of the Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, entitled "An Ordinance for the Enrollment of the Militia, to draft and service under the Act of Congress, passed July 4, 1863," and the several sections of the Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the Payment of Bounties to Volunteers, and for the Support of Families of Volunteers, and to provide for the Payment of Commutation Money," passed August 4, 1863, and the Acts of Congress and Ordinances of the Common Council in relation thereto, and to arrest all persons who shall commit any breach of the peace, or violate any of the ordinances of the City, and bring them before the proper Magistrate for examination or trial.

POLICEMEN will furnish orphan or parental asylums, on application, with the names of children found in the streets, and destitute of parental care, and will render such other assistance as may be required of them by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction

NEW-YORK STATE POLITICS.

The Democratic State Convention at Albany.

Judge Hand Temporary Chairman—Judge Parker President.

Summary and Hasty Affiliation---Bolters Left Out in the Cold.

Fernando Wood Triumphant---The Regency Flat On Their Backs.

The Convention Addressed by Governor Seymour.

JARVIS

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The platform of the Convention will be satisfactory to Fernando Wood and the peace party.

The resolutions will endorse those of last year, and some additional ones conciliatory to the South.

The Regency are fairly foiled, and defy to the utmost of Mozart Hall, but, so far, the defeat of the war element dumbfounds the Bolters.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN FULL.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1863.

The Democratic State Convention met at Tweddle Hall, at 12 o'clock noon.

The hall and the galleries were crowded with ostensible delegates and spectators.

Over the stage hung a fine oil portrait of Gov. Seymour, and the stage and the galleries are handsomely decorated with large and small flags and streamers.

The Convention was called to order by Farm Gaseen, who stated that he was instructed by the State Committee to nominate Judge Hand, of Essex County, for temporary Chairman.

The nomination was seconded, and Judge Hand was unanimously elected as temporary Chairman.

On motion, it was, Dr. Beardsley, of Onondaga, and D. G. Howell, of Steuben, were appointed to conduct Judge Hand to the Chair, who addressed the Convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you for the honor you have conferred on me in calling me to preside at your organization. I trust our proceedings will be conducted with harmony and be such as will do credit to the great Democratic party, and one on which the people of this State can rely for the good of the country. Though the vote cast in the representatives of that party may not be higher [illegible] than there party action or party tolerance.

During the last year it [illegible] that the administration of the affairs of the nation were in the hands of the Democratic war party, and as our enemies said the administration and principal agent of the world; but darkness and trouble have come over us, and the Union and the Constitution are in danger. An unjustifiable rebellion threatens destruction to all that good citizens hold dear. [illegible]

The duty of the Democracy in the hour of peril is plain. Their policy is the personal liberty of the citizen guaranteed by the Constitution, and they believe in the supremacy of the laws North and South, for they feel with acute [illegible] that upon the institution that they are not loyal citizens—loyal to the State, and to the Constitution—and that no State, which has placed its neck in blood and treasure in maintenance, is [illegible] Union.

The Democracy of the Empire State are for the war, to maintain the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws but to restore the Union, and for no other purpose. None other is our [illegible], and they are for peace and conciliation as soon as these objects are attained.

May Heaven guide our Southern brethren to the protection of these great purposes as it is [illegible]

M. G. BEEBEE, of Orleans, and J. B. CASE, of Kings, were appointed temporary Secretaries.

The roll of delegates was then called, New-York being called.

Mr. A. J. McVEAN moved that the Tammany Hall delegates be requested to waive the presentation of any question of regularity, and confer with the Mozart Hall and McKeon delegations, in order to secure a united delegation from New-York.

Mr. JOHN B. HASKINS moved to amend by striking out the McKeon delegation.

Mr. LEVI S. BURNS moved as a substitute that the delegation from New-York be requested to withdraw for consultation, with the view of presenting a united delegation.

Mr. McKEON favored the substitute, claiming that his delegation represented the City of New-York; but, he said, no matter what the decision of the Convention might be in regard to the delegation for which he had the honor to speak, they would submit, in order to secure the most perfect Union and harmony in opposition to the National Administration.

Mr. ELIJAH F. PURDY opposed the substitute, remarking that he was instructed by our, that for the sake of harmony and to secure united action, the Tammany Hall delegation were prepared to confer with the representatives from Mozart Hall; but that they could not consent to recognize in any way the claims of other organizations that have sprung up in a week.

The motion of Mr. McKEON to strike out the McKeon delegation was lost by a vote of 32 to 14.

The substitute of Mr. BURNS, requesting the delegations from New-York to withdraw for consultation, with the view of presenting a united delegation, was then adopted.

On motion, the following Committee was appointed on Permanent Organization:

I. Will. J. M. Humphrey and E. J. Jenks.
II. J. S. Havens and Daniel D. Unken.
III. T. B. Asten and Ex-Gov. Vroom.
IV. M. J. Arnold and J. D. Fly, M. C.
V. Henry Greene, Jr., and Dr. Backstaver.
VI. H. E. Bartlett and Abraham R. Miller.
VII. C. C. B. Walker and Thomas Cornell.

Recess till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 2:15 P. M.

Mr. McKEON said that his delegation had named Philip W. Ewen, Thomas McKeown and Henry A. Committee to confer with Tammany Hall and Mozart as to a representation in the Convention. They had informed the other delegations of this action, but had received no answer or recognition from them.

Mr. DEVLIN remarked that the Chairman of the Tammany delegation, who came to report the result of the conference, was not present, and he suggested that the subject be dropped for the present.

Mr. HARKNESS, of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

President, ADAMS J. PARKER.

Vice-Presidents, D. B. Carpenter, of Suffolk; Russell D. Allen, of Dutchess; E. C. Miller, of Columbia; David L. Seymour, of Rensselaer; A. C. Paige, of Schenectady; W. H. Sawyer, of St. Lawrence; D. Pratt Yaeger, of Onondaga; A. P. Grant, of Oswego; Jno. F. Smith, of Chenango; R. M. Townsend, of Otsego; D. Cornell, of Steuben; Samuel Richmond, of Genesee; Jos. Jackson, of Niagara.

Secretaries, Thos. H. Farnum, of Kings; Jacob Mardenbergh, of Ulster; Daniel Shepard, of Saratoga; A. Cornwall, of Jefferson; Wm. P. Ford, of Delaware; C. O. Chesebro, of Ontario; James T. Mosey, of Cattaraugus.

JUDGE PARKER'S SPEECH.

On taking the chair, Judge PARKER said:

I thank you, gentlemen of the Convention, for the honor conferred upon me. We have met in the spirit of patriotism, and I trust that of earnestly also, as true representatives of the sentiments of the people, to consult as to the best interest of the State at this great crisis in national affairs. We are moving toward a frightful precipice in the gawning gulf of treason, ruin and perpetual bondage is before us. Without a change of National policy we are lost. We see, with great regret, that the letter of the President foreshadows an interminable war for other purposes than a restoration of the Union. It gives no encouragement for the hope that it will return to a Constitutional policy by which the Union sentiment, so apparent in the South, may be strengthened, or that the States will be received back with all their former rights. Under no circumstances can you consent to disunion. To prevent it we should exert all the powers of the Government and preserve perfect order; of organization, while such force as the present emergency requires is [illegible] of the Union in the field. Let us [illegible] of the Union in the field. Let us [illegible] of the Union in the field. Let us